GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
ABSTRACT

YAT&C (Sports & YS) Dept. – Youth Services – Approval of 'Andhra Pradesh Youth Policy 2018' aligned with the Sunrise Andhra Vision 2029 – Orders – Issued.

YOUTH ADVANCEMENT TOURISM & CULTURE (Sports&YS) DEPARTMENT
G.O.MS.No. 42 **Dated: 10-08-2018**
Read :

Council of Ministers Resolution No: 335/2018, Dated: 02.08.2018. received through U.O. No. 335/2018 Date 08.08.2018 of G.A.(CABINET) Dept.,

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O R D E R :

The Government of Andhra Pradesh desired to introduce 'Youth Policy' in Andhra Pradesh. The vision of the Government is to fully enable, engage, empower and motivate the youth to realize their full potential and then be adequately equipped with the necessary tools to contribute to the growth and development of the Sunrise State of Andhra Pradesh.

2) The Andhra Pradesh Youth Policy-2018 is aligned with the Sunrise State of Andhra Pradesh and aims to improve the outcomes for the youth in the state with short term and long term initiatives and development plans.

3) The Andhra Pradesh Youth Policy addresses the needs and aspirations of all youth in the age-group of 15-34 years and proposes to directly benefit atleast one crore youth during the next four years. Adequate mechanism have been designed to aid in implementation and monitoring of all the programmes and projects under the Youth Policy. The Youth Policy provides a road map through which the state government, in partnership with other stakeholders will offer a wide range of opportunities to the youth.

4) The Andhra Pradesh Youth Policy is prepared with reference to global, national and state policies and aims to contribute to Andhra Pradesh to become one of the three best developed states in India by 2022 and the best in the country by 2029 and to be one of the best destinations in the world by 2050.

5) The Government, after careful consideration and detailed examination several issues connected to youth, hereby approve 'Andhra Pradesh Youth Policy 2018' as annexed to this order. All Government Departments will implement the programmes aimed at Youth Advancement fulfilling the objectives enshrined in this policy.

(P.T.O)

6) The AP Youth Policy will come into operation from the date of issue of this order and shall remain in force upto 31st March 2022.

7) The Special Commissioner of Youth Services & Managing Director, APSTEP, Vijayawada shall take necessary action, accordingly.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

L.V. SUBRAHMANYAM
SPECIAL CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To

The Special Commissioner of Youth Services &

Managing Director, APSTEP, Vijayawada

All the Special Chief Secretaries / Principal Secretaries / Secretaries to Government.

All the Heads of Department

All the District Collectors in the State

Copy to :

The PS to Addl. Secretary to Hon'ble CM.

The P.S. to Hon'ble Minister for Sports & Youth Services.

The P.S. to Hon'ble Minister for PR & RD, IT.

The PS to Chief Secretary to Govt.

The PS to Spl.CS (YS&S).

The CEO, e-Pragathi.

The CEO, RTG, A.P. Secretariat.

The AG, A.P., Hyderabad.

Sf/Sc.

//FORWARDED :: BY ORDER//

SECTION OFFICER

Andhra Pradesh Youth Policy
enabling environment, empowering minds

Department of Youth Services
Government of Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh Youth Policy

"All power is within you,
you can do anything and everything."
- Swami Vivekananda

Andhra Pradesh is poised at an interesting juncture in history as it tries to balance the varied challenges that the bifurcation has created for the residuary state, including managing budget fiscal deficit and establishing improved governance system.

Under the leadership of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Sri Nara Chandra Babu Naidu, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has evolved a comprehensive long term vision for bringing about the State's socio-economic development in an accelerated and sustainable manner.

The state is set to transform from the routine status to a dynamic and thriving Sunrise Andhra Pradesh where the fulcrum of development is the people, especially its youth.

PREAMBLE

The Youth are the beacon of hope and harbingers of progress in every society. Countries across the globe see investing in the youth as a smart investment for the future. The engine of development is driven by the enterprising youth.

The World Programme of Action for Youth argues that investing in the youth is wise because it will yield long-standing returns for national and global development. It is an investment in human capital and will prevent several social problems such as dropping out of school and juvenile delinquency.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (*Transforming Our World – The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*) proposes to increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. Over two thirds (132 out of 196) of the member countries of the United Nations has ratified their national youth policy.

An analysis of top 10 countries on Global Youth Development Index (Germany, Denmark, Australia, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Austria, Luxembourg, Portugal, and Japan) shows that all of them have high ranks, especially on (a) Education and (b) Employment & Opportunities. However, all of them have aging population and thus no demographic dividend. All these countries also have well defined Youth Policies and decentralized implementation and monitoring structures (See Annex 2).

The Indian National Youth Policy (2014) has chalked out various strategies for mainstreaming the unrepresented sections of youth in India, which needs incorporation of the voices of young people into decision making processes and implies major changes in the attitude of both youth and adults, in policies and social structures.

More than 50% of India's current population (estimated to be 1.312 billion on 31 March 2016) is below the age of 25 years and over 65% are below the age of 35 years. This is the demographic dividend that is the potential development dividend – a skilled and globally competitive youth force that can supply the labour requirements of many developed countries in the world.

The Working Group on Adolescent and Youth for the formulation of the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) of the Government of India also recommended that "all States should also have a State Youth Policy to cater for State or region-specific needs and concerns of young people."

The youth empowerment policies of various Indian States were studied, and top three states were studied in detail (See Annex 3). Lessons were also drawn while drafting this policy.

The Andhra Pradesh Youth Policy is aligned with the Sunrise Andhra Vision 2029: "Sustainable, responsible and inclusive industrialization will be the economic engine of growth which can help the state to transcend to a different trajectory of economic and social prosperity for a foreseeable future." It is envisaged that by optimal

utilization of the demographic dividend, vast natural resources, and the long coast line of Andhra Pradesh, the state would transform itself as one of the best destinations for investment in the world by 2050.

The Andhra Pradesh Youth Policy addresses the needs and aspirations of all youth in the age-group of 15-34. About 35.5 percent of the state's population is in the age-group of 15-34, which is 175 lakh out of a total population of 494 lakh as per Census 2011, and they contribute more than 40 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). In 2018, the projected youth population of Andhra Pradesh is about 184 lakh out of 518 lakh total population.

The Andhra Pradesh Youth Policy aims to improve the outcomes for the youth in the state with short term and long term initiatives and development plans. Considering the rapid personal and professional development possible during an individual's youth, the state has envisioned development and support initiatives for each phase of youth. The Policy aims to effectively balance mainstreaming of the youth while promoting diversity and innovation. The best way to ensure this is by entrenching holistic development goals throughout the social, economic, cultural and political processes the youth come face to face with. Inclusive and broad-based development will inculcate in young women and men a deeper sense of belonging to the endeavors at the state, the nation and, in turn, the world. This policy will foster an eco-system of youth empowerment and participation in decision-making by providing an enabling environment which reduces vulnerabilities.

The Andhra Pradesh Youth Policy provides a road map through which the state government, in partnership with other stakeholders such as civil society, voluntary organizations, development partners and the corporate sector, will offer a wide range of opportunities to the youth. The challenge is to restructure the systems and processes so that they operate seamlessly enable, engage and empower every young person in the state to realize his or her full potential and make a positive contribution in various chosen spheres of life.

VISION

The youth of the State will be fully enabled, engaged, empowered and motivated to realise their full potential and be adequately equipped with the necessary tools to contribute to the growth and development of the Sunrise State of Andhra Pradesh**.**

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1. OBJECTIVES

Andhra Pradesh has a distinctive culture characterized by a long tradition of tolerance, peaceful co-existence, respect for diversity and pursuit of excellence. This policy seeks to build on the foundation of these values and create social capital essential for achieving a sustainable and humane socio-economic environment where youth can blossom and radiate happiness.

The specific objectives of the AP State Youth Policy are to:

i. Capitalize on the demographic dividend to enable, engage and empower the youth in channelizing their energies for building a vibrant and prosperous Sunrise Andhra Pradesh,
ii. Foster an eco-system of youth empowerment and participation in decision-making by providing an enabling environment which reduces vulnerabilities and focuses on open dialogue,
iii. Promote vocational education, formal education, and training opportunities,
iv. Inculcate demand driven skills so that the skillsets are marketable and market friendly,
v. Provide comprehensive, youth-friendly health services ensuring universal access to promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative healthcare,
vi. Promote and recognize the spirit of innovation and enterprise among the youth,
vii. Provide opportunities for the youth to develop their inherent strengths and facilitate their journey towards socio-economic empowerment,
viii. Create an enabling environment for sustainable, rightful and gainful livelihood, employment, financial credit,
ix. Reinforce the spirit of compassion, volunteerism, nationalism and adherence to true secular principles and values, and
x. Inculcate a sense of community consciousness and appreciation for family values.

2. STRATEGIES

i. Guide different State Government departments to have a 'Youth Component Plan' to align their policies, initiatives, and programs to encourage youth development and youth participation, and improve the effectiveness of existing interventions, as well as bridge the gaps,
ii. Develop a single point coordination mechanism which acts as a liaison for various youth support programs at the central and state level for maximum awareness and optimum utilization of government resources through cross-government and inter agency collaboration and coordination,
iii. Expand opportunities for youth through appropriate programs and judicious investments, taking into account their needs across the sub-groups and thrust areas,
iv. Establish, in partnership with reputed international and national institutions, an Institute to encourage and support adventure activities by the youth of the State,
v. Set up 'Yuva Bhavan' (Youth Empowerment Centres) at every district headquarters with buildings and infrastructure to facilitate activities to empower the youth of that region,
vi. Set up 'Incubation Nurseries' at district levels in Yuva Bhavans in collaboration with the Andhra Pradesh Innovation Society,
vii. Provide support to establish a 'Centre for Youth Development' atleast in one University or College in each District with a token grant every year,

viii. Create institutional mechanisms to strengthen the existing Youth Clubs for formation of new geographical or activity based clubs to make them active partners in local development initiatives, and

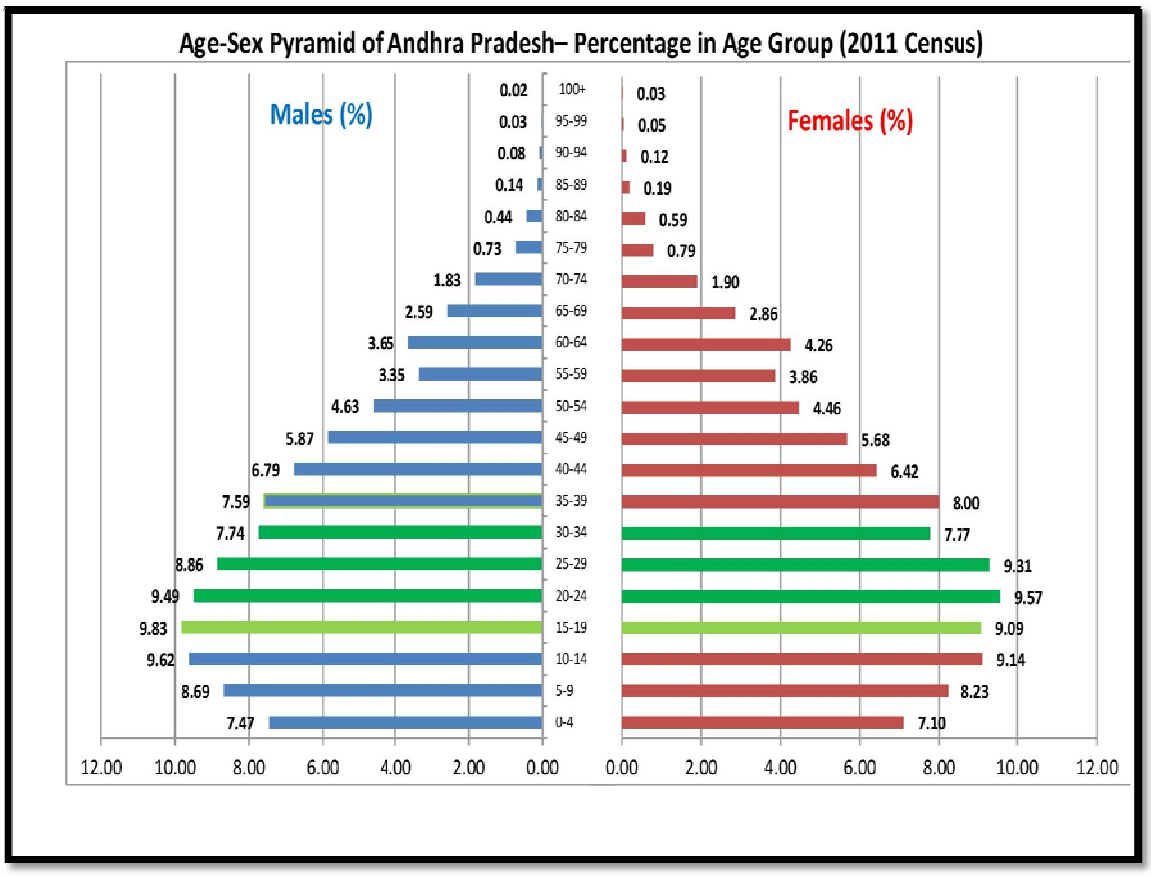
ix. Suggest short, medium and long term policy priorities and implement them through appropriate mechanisms resulting in desirable outcomes for the youth.

3. FOCUS OF YOUTH POLICY

The Andhra Pradesh Youth Policy 2018 aims at addressing the needs and aspirations of all youth in the age-group of 15-34 estimated to be about 186 lakh in 2016. The youth may be divided into two sub-groups for developing age appropriate programmes.

- **The sub-group of 15-24 years** includes youth who are in the process of completing their education or are outside of the education system and are engaged in unpaid and paid work within the household or in the workforce. Many youth would be moving from the world of study to the world of work. Some would pursue higher education. Many more would be settling down in life and even taking on the responsibilities of parenthood.

- **The sub-group of 25-34 years** comprises young women and men most of whom are expected to have been fairly settled in their lives. The sub-group also includes those who have not found a clear direction or livelihood opportunities. Youth would either be pursuing specialized higher education or settling down in their professional and personal lives and assuming greater family responsibilities. Many would be starting their own enterprises and making investments in housing and long term savings.



The State Youth Policy will also address the overall welfare and development of socially and economically disadvantaged youth, including, but not limited to: (a) Youth belonging to SC/ ST/ OBC groups, migrant youth and women, (b) Out-of-school or drop-outs from the formal educational mainstream, (c) Youth living in conflict affected districts, especially those affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE), (d) Differently abled youth or youth suffering from chronic diseases, (e) Youth at risk, including but not limited to youth suffering from substance abuse, youth at risk of human trafficking and youth working in hazardous occupations, and sex workers, (f) Youth that suffer from social or moral stigma including but not limited to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) youth, and youth infected or affected by HIV/AIDS, (g) Youth in institutional care, orphanages, correctional homes and prisons, and youth facing abuse at home or institutions (school, work).

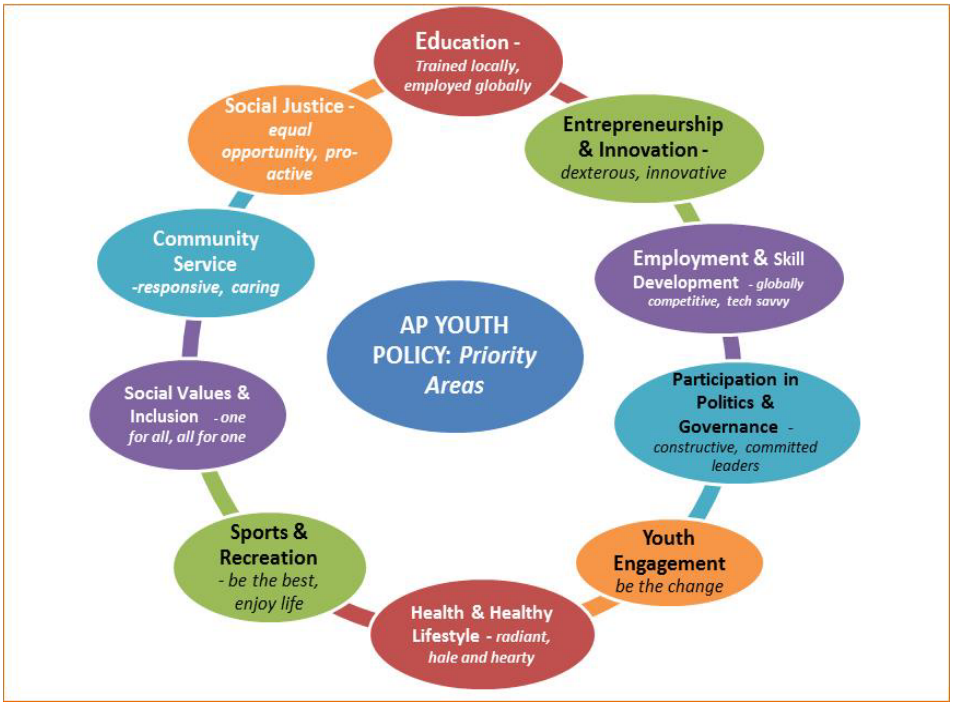
A well trained, productive and competitive young workforce is the backbone of any healthy society. The youth population of Andhra Pradesh can be transformed into a demographic dividend only if they are well educated, appropriately skilled, and equipped with entrepreneurship talent and remunerative employment.

The Netherlands, which ranks 6th in the Global Youth Development Index, is a good example where the state policies and programmes for the youth optimally marshal the resources for a multiplier effect. The youth care system in Netherlands provides all forms of care to children and adolescents with serious development problems and parents with specific parenting problems.

4. PRIORITY AREAS

The Youth Component Plans of the various departments dealing with the youth will identify the areas which need special attention.

Priority Areas of AP Youth Policy



Austria, which ranks 8th on the Global Youth Development Index, has a Youth Strategy (2013) which aims to 'strengthen and develop youth policy' throughout the country in eight fields of action: (i) Education and training, (ii) employment and entrepreneurship, (iii) voluntary work, (iv) health and well-being, (v) youth in the world, (vi) creativity and culture, (vii) social inclusion, and (viii) participation. The objectives of the Austrian youth policy lie primarily in providing knowledge and tools for an independent and self-dependent life to youth without patronizing them. These are similar to the areas prioritized in the Andhra Pradesh Youth Policy, 2018.

The following priority area wise analysis of the current situation and future imperatives lays the road map for a viable youth policy.

4.1. Education

trained locally, employable globally

Current Status

As per Census 2011, the literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh was 67.4% which is lower than the all India average of 74%. At the school level, an increase in Gross Enrollment Ratio will generate a greater talent pool of students that will be sent into colleges and this, in turn, will contribute to increasing literates in Sunrise State of Andhra Pradesh. There are 61,528 schools, with 2,117 habitations (4.3%) not having primary school, and 2,485 (5%) habitations not having upper primary school. Pupil to Teacher ratio is healthy at 23:1 in primary schools, 16:1 in upper primary, and 18:1 in secondary schools. There are 447 Government Junior Colleges, and 8 Government Vocational Jr Colleges; 2,661 private unaided Jr Colleges, and 131 private aided colleges. Total enrollment in 2017-18 is 8,32,147 in government junior colleges and private junior colleges including vocational colleges. The ratio of students opting for engineering is the highest in India (579 per 1000). However, only about 10% of such graduating engineers are acquiring employable skills. Andhra Pradesh has a skewed distribution of students between medical and technical courses: Ratio of students pursuing medical courses out of all students pursing professional/technical courses is low in AP (34/1000), compared to peer states such as Maharashtra (86/1000), Punjab (100/1000), or Kerala (156/1000).

> **"Education is the manifestation of the perfection already in man."**
>
> **- *Swami Vivekananda***

Australia which ranks third in the Global Youth Development Index, seeks to increase qualification and retention levels through initiatives (Compact with Young Australians 2009), such as the National Youth Participation Requirement, which requires that certain grades be completed as a precondition for obtaining government entitlements, such as the Youth Allowance or the Family Tax Benefit.

Every year, Andhra Pradesh produces roughly 2.5 lakh engineers but only about 15,000 medical doctors. However, only 30% of graduates from Andhra Pradesh are found employable every year. Emphasis on skill based education is a top priority. The goal is to create capable and competent students that are then sent into the work force. Good teachers are a very important factor to ensure quality education focused not on grades alone, but on understanding and learning. Vocational skills are critical in empowering youth with the skill sets that are necessary to become a contributing member of society.

Plan of Action

Policy directions for improving education and holistic development of youth in Andhra Pradesh require a number of actions:

(i) Enroll an additional 7 lakh youth in higher education to achieve 50% Gross Enrollment Ratio,

(ii) Develop viable mechanisms for financing both secondary and higher education such as universalizing free education or free education to special categories of

students, subsidies and need-based scholarships to students or low-cost education loans,

(iii) Establish specific training centers/capacity building for youth who want to get into government service/bureaucracy/law enforcement – character development for crucial public service roles,

(iv) Establish hub and spoke model of Community Colleges to allow flexible entry and exit for students to earn degrees and vocational training credits transferable to higher education institutions,

(v) Provide attractive incentives to bright graduates to enter the teaching and research profession, by offering fellowships (such as the CM Fellowships) to undergo higher study in reputed national and international universities and research institutions (22-34 age group) with a condition to come back and serve in the State for a minimum of 5 years,

(vi) Attract highly educated NRIs to join as teachers in Universities and Colleges in the State, to set up research labs with cutting edge technology, as well as bring new teaching and research methods,

(vii) Allow sabbatical exchanges between colleges and universities within the country and institutions abroad,

(viii) Improve quality of higher education through teacher training programs and certification, curriculum improvements, revised Application Capability Acquisition based student assessment norms, and accreditation of schools and colleges,

(ix) Involve College and University faculty to carry out research and impact assessment studies relevant for youth policy and set up Youth Study Centres in select universities and colleges with private-public participation,

(x) Set up Industry-College Interface for all students through internships, apprenticeship, industry exposure visits, and Guest lectures by Industry personnel, create an Industry-Student Interface Portal for employers to post job openings and students to apply directly online,

(xi) Add prominent and successful entrepreneurs to governing boards of colleges and universities to ensure that such colleges and universities can train their students to be productive members of society,

(xii) Take advantage of the digital dividend created in the State to develop online courses in Telugu to be taught by eminent faculty,

(xiii) Popularize courses offered by international online platforms such as *Coursera,* which provides universal access to the world's best education, partnering with top universities and organizations,

(xiv) Encourage students and youth to practice yoga, meditation, conduct health camps and such other practices that promote physical literacy and ensure mental well-being,

(xv) Promote peer group sensitivity – youth interacting with one another – sensitization against ragging/bullying/sexual harassment,

(xvi) Support the establishment of incubation centres either run by academic or R&D institutions, non-profits or profit-oriented companies in defined focus areas such as agriculture and allied fields, biotechnology, pharmaceuticals,

healthcare delivery, water, sanitation and solid waste management, education, ICT, new and renewable energy, transport, and rural and urban housing, and

(xvii) Enter into MoUs with globally prestigious institutions to set up campus in AP and create an educational hub.

4.2. Entrepreneurship and Innovation

Dexterous, innovative

Current Status

The Andhra Pradesh Annual Socio-Economic Report 2016 states that 55 percent of the state's active labour force is engaged in the primary sector. The state government, learning from the numerous success stories from various Asian and Western economies, wants to engage the labour force in services and industries. The number of farmers engaged in agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and fisheries sectors has declined by 35 percent in Andhra Pradesh (4.46 million in 1991 to 3.31 million in 2011). Almost correspondingly, the number of agriculture labour has increased by 44 percent (from 7.62 million in 1991 to 10.98 million in 2011). However, this shift in labour participation should not be detrimental to agriculture. Programmes such as ARYA (Attracting Rural Youth to Agriculture) need to be encouraged. Herein lies the importance of entrepreneurship.

The AP youth policy can learn from the German example. Germany is number 1 on the Global Youth Development Index. The secret to Germany's low youth unemployment is the 'Apprentice System' which trains about 1.5 people annually. However, due to an aging population, Germany's challenge is on integrating a large immigrant population.

The Vision Statement given by the Hon'ble CM is "To develop Andhra Pradesh as a knowledge society of global repute, with a focus on enhancing the quality of life of its citizens, through high-quality education and healthcare, increased productivity in agriculture and allied activities, creation of requisite employment potential by promoting electronics and IT industries, and above all, by providing good governance." In this context, the Andhra Pradesh Innovation Society has been set up: (i) for the creation of an innovation policy and agenda with focus on innovation in every sphere of governance in the state, (ii) to design and establish an Innovation and Transformation Academy for creating a pool of highly talented professionals and entrepreneurs, and (iii) for bringing innovative practices in government and business, and (iv) to promote innovation among citizen of the state. The Youth Policy initiatives are well aligned to these objectives and will be implemented in convergence with the Andhra Pradesh Innovation Society.

Plan of Action

Entrepreneurship is important to achieve the economy's goals and targets for the year and in turn set up greater targets for the following years. It is also important to increase the contribution that lagging sectors make to the GSDP. Entrepreneurship increases Total Labour Productivity, an index where Andhra Pradesh falls very short of its Asian counterparts. It is important to expose youth to entrepreneurship mindset through school programs, apprenticeships and interactions with distinguished individuals who are entrepreneurs in different fields. Youth would be supported through loans and subsidies for self- employment. District level Incubation Centers will be set up in Public-Private Partnership mode to help the budding entrepreneurs.

These would be linked to the 'Atal Innovation Mission' set up by the Niti Aayog as an innovation promotion platform involving academics, entrepreneurs and researchers.

The state of Andhra Pradesh will witness greater number of startups and initiatives when computer and internet literacy is prioritized. To maintain local food production and sustainable agriculture, special assistance will be provided to Agri-preneurs to enter commercial agriculture, organic farming, agriculture input production, food processing, agriculture marketing and retail marketing. Innovative entrepreneurs will be recognized and rewarded through youth awards and appointed as Youth Icons and Master-Trainers. Efforts will be made to present successful entrepreneurs and industrialists from Andhra Pradesh as role models through literature and other promotional programs in mass media and electronic media. Fellowships will be set up in critical areas to get young entrepreneurs with innovative problem solving skills on board.

Innovation is something fresh (new, original, or improved) that creates value. The youth are full of fresh ideas and should be encouraged to create value through inventions and innovative practices. In cooperation with the AP Innovation Society:

(i) Platforms and incentives will be created to foster innovation among youth by setting up Incubation Nurseries, and by conducting Science Talent Exhibitions in schools and colleges,

(ii) Youth Innovation Awards will be instituted to recognize and reward creativity and best innovative practices,

(iii) Youth Innovation Hubs will be developed for promotion of Innovation and Creative thinking,

(iv) Competitions such as 'Youth Grand Challenge' will be organised with preparatory camps conducted on how to prepare for such events, and

(v) Electronic, visual and print media will be used to promote awareness and inculcate a culture of creativity and innovation among the youth.

4.3. Employment and Skill Development

globally competitive, tech savvy

Current Status

In 2014, the Labour Bureau stated that roughly 65 percent of the total population of Andhra Pradesh was engaged in the labor force, 13 percent of which were employed with fixed salaries and wages. As per the Industry Sector paper for the AP Vision 2029 document, while the requirement for skilled workforce between 2012-17 is 22,98,000, the availability is only 1,52,000 (6.6%); requirement for semi-skilled workers is 6,22,000, but availability is only 1,29,000 (20.7%); the requirement for minimally skilled workforce is only 423,000, but the availability is a whopping 18,96,000 (448%!). A large number of youth need skill development and upskilling taking into account skill requirement at the district levels. Development of skill sets across all sectors is important; traditional, and modern technologies and skills should be encouraged.

Luxembourg is ranked 8th on the Global Youth Development Index. Luxembourg's experience suggests that higher vocational qualification is now no longer a guarantee for a quick and successful career entry; training and skills continue to offer the best protection against unemployment.

Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation of (APSSDC) has established 477 Skill Development Centres across the state aimed at imparting training and honing the skills of youth since it has been set up. While inaugurating these skill development centres, the Hon'ble Chief Minister underlined the need for pursuing: "Student-driven courses instead of college-driven courses. Students should have a choice in selecting courses with various combinations, and educational institutions should not force students to pick courses being offered by them," he said, adding that students should get more practical knowledge than just classroom orientation. APSSDC has plans to cover 20 million youth by 2029. During 2015-16 one lakh youth were trained and 1,99,500 trained during 2016-17 and 5.50 lakh youth in 2017-18.

Skill development camps, finishing schools, training facilities and education programs contribute greatly towards moulding of youth from eager students to dynamic and qualified employees. These initiatives impact not just the students, but the youth that are actively seeking employment at various stages of development. A good employee is someone who has the relevant skill sets with respect to their role. This is what drives dynamic corporations and businesses. Practical skill sets ensure development in all sectors, creating a balanced contribution to GSDP. With the proper skilling to match education, quality of employment as well as quality of output improves across every sector.

Portugal is ranked 9th in the Global Youth Development Index. From 2014 Portugal introduced 'Youth Guarantee' as part of the EC Recommendation to provide all young people under the age of 25 with either employment, further training, education

within four months after becoming unemployed (aged 15 and 29 years who are not integrated in any type of education or training or in the labour market).

Plan of Action

By 2029, to achieve targets envisaged in Sunrise Andhra Vision 2029, about 40 lakh farm labourers will have to facilitated out of agriculture wages to manufacturing and service sectors. Large numbers of skilled workers are required to take up various entrepreneurship opportunities in areas such as post-harvest technology and value addition in agriculture, horticulture, milk and fish sectors. Students should also be exposed to cutting edge technologies and skills in fields such as animation, film making, non-conventional energy, automated and robot-driven vehicles, and space research. However, at the same time, there are also traditional areas where young trained persons can make a career such as in professional care to Senior Citizens, differently-abled and managing palliative care. New and emerging employment sectors such as Travel and Eco-tourism, Health Tourism, traditional cuisines and eateries, would be potentially remunerative careers. Youth will be provided with financial/economic planning awareness so that they understand the value of money and plan for financial stability and security.

For the more enterprising youth, non-traditional opportunities are also available abroad such as farming in Central Asian and the ageing western countries where land costs are nominal and conditions are favourable.

Assistance to unemployed youth in Andhra Pradesh: Government of Andhra Pradesh with a view to support and mitigate the hardship faced by the educated unemployed youth, who are without any job for many long years is proposing to implement a scheme called "**Yuva Sadhikarika Nirudyoga Bhruthi"** (Assistance to unemployed youth**)**. The scheme is proposed to achieve its salient goal of providing employment by upgrading skills of educated unemployed youth and render them more employable and competent to cope with the expectations of the industry.

This could be attempted through any of the following programmes:

- Impart requisite skills to the registered youth suitable for upcoming fresh industries.

- Provide internship /apprenticeship/ 'on the job' training in the pubic industries and private establishments alongwith GoI Apprenticeship Scheme.

- Helping the youth in setting-up of suitable self-employment ventures by providing financial assistance through respective corporations.

Eligibility criteria:

1. Applicants must be unemployed and should be native of Andhra Pradesh.
2. Minimum Educational qualification should be Graduation/Polytechnic Diploma;

3. Should be in the age group of 22-35 years.
4. Caste and Community preference will be given as per usual norms.
5. Should belong to a below poverty line family. All the eligible beneficiaries from the family shall be considered.
6. Movable / Immovable properties: Having 4 wheelers are ineligible. Having wet land of 2.5 acres and dry land of 5.00 acres maximum are eligible**.** In respect of Anantapuramu District the limit is maximum wet land will be 5.00 acres and dry land will be 10.00 acres.
7. Those who have availed financial assistance/loan under any state/central government sponsored self-employment scheme above Rs.50,000/- subsidy are not eligible.
8. Those who are pursuing formal education are not eligible.
9. Those who are working in public/private sector/quasi-government or self-employed are not eligible for the assistance.
10. Applicant should not be an employee dismissed from government service.
11. The applicant should not have been convicted of any criminal offence.

Estimated number of unemployed youth:

It is estimated that **12,26,333** unemployed youth in the age group of 22 - 35 years with graduation/diploma are identified to assist in the scheme as per the number obtained from **Praja Sadhikara Survey**. As per government norms reservations will be given to SC, ST and BC candidates.

Process of enrolment:

- A separate web portal, APP and registration form will be developed by ePragati and maintained by that agency.
- A lead notice of 15 to 21 days will be provided to all the unemployed youth of the state to enrol for assistance through this scheme.
- Every unemployed individual will register on-line his details in such a way which decides his / her eligibility.

4.4. Participation in Politics & Governance

constructive, committed leaders

Current Status

When the youth is engaged in politics and governance, it nurtures a system of accountability and transparency in politics. This, in turn, ensures better understanding of polity. The youth will be encouraged to play an active role in the facilitation of schemes and programs aimed at transforming society. It is very important to leverage the youth as a resource to monitor the efficient implementation of welfare

"You have to dream before your dreams can come true"
- APJ Abdul Kalam

and development schemes in the state. The agenda here is to provide the youth with avenues to understand constitutional mechanisms and to actively participate in policy-making practices. Internships in various elected political bodies will help build the political acumen and also motivate the youth to careers in politics and governance.

United Kingdom is ranked 5th on the Global Youth Development Index. Positive for Youth (2011) contains a number of policies that apply across the UK, which encourages actors to work together to support positive youth development, with youth centres, statutory provisions and services delivered by Local Authorities. The British Youth Council (BYC) is made up of over 230 national and local youth organisations, which supports young people "to influence and inform decisions that effect their lives." Member organisations elect an annual board of young trustees (aged 16 to 25) and guide all policy and strategic decisions.

Plan of Action

Youth awareness is another focus area. The youth must be informed about the policy and governance activities that effect their lives. The youth must know how to get redressal on grievances related to government programs. Fellowship programs in government offices and institutions will contribute greatly towards active youth participation. At the high school level, preparation of case studies on government policies and practices can nurture interest in the youth. Participation in programs that involve government representatives will help the youth to gain better understanding about their government; how it functions and what role the youth can play in bettering society.

Events such as Youth Parliaments, Youth Assemblies, and Model UN Summits will be organised with themes such as Constitutions and Amendments, Global warming and Youth, Sustainable Development Goals, and other relevant topics from Village to State Levels in schools and colleges with prizes and certificates offered. The best performers among the participants in such programs will be sponsored to represent the State at National and International events to increase their exposure and enable leadership development of the youth.

4.5. Youth Engagement

be the change

Current Status

Japan, ranking 10th on the Global Youth Development Index, defines youth as those between the ages of 0 and 30. Japan faces two critical issues of low birth rate and aging. The Vision for Children and Young People (2010) outlines principles for treating youth as partners with adults and providing support to youth to become proactive members of society. Priority

"Strength does not come from physical activity.
It comes from an indomitable will"
- Mahatma Gandhi

is given to promoting happy & active living, supporting youth facing difficulties and developing systems to implement measures at the local level. Basic measures include: supporting self-development of youth (ex. basic life skills); supporting the social development and participation through programmes such as citizenship education; improving counselling systems to ensure the health and safety of youth, and; encouraging vocational independence and employment.

Out of the 2.85 lakh youth clubs affiliated to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), under the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of India, about 17,000 (6%) are in Andhra Pradesh. However, according to current estimates only about 3,000 are actively involved in youth development activities. The Andhra Pradesh Youth Advancement Department is in the process of actively involving Youth Clubs and NGOs in the various activities being proposed.

The youth will actively participate in driving change for society needed for equitable sharing of benefits of government policies and schemes. Platforms will be established to give youth the ability to lead great changes in the state. Institutions such as Yuva Bhavans, Youth Clubs, Youth Forums, and the AP Youth Development Institute will be the nodal point for the youth services delivery using technology for youth engagement. These will be the keys to the success of all government programs and services for the holistic development of the youth. Strengthening youth engagement programs such as NSS, NYKS and NCC is also critical to successfully building a sense of belonging and communal harmony.

Plan of Action

Engaging youth in the promotion of traditional art and culture is critical for the socio-cultural development of the state. Youth understand the demands of their demographic and are thus the best drivers for delivering change that can benefit their peers. Interns (who may be given an honorarium) and Volunteers will be involved especially in training, monitoring and evaluation, field visits for research and for documentation of case studies and success stories. In collaboration with educational institutions, Research Scholars, Interns and Volunteers will be granted academic credit.

Youth Icons and Ambassadors will be appointed from among high achievers in various fields. Their experience will be shared through School and College visits and inspirational talks. Each village will have a trained Youth Development Catalyst to provide information services and catalyse development programs for youth skilling.

Registered Youth Clubs will become partners and active catalysts for local development initiatives. They will be accredited as physical literacy volunteers in schools and anganwadis, and as teachers in adult and non-formal education programs. Accredited Youth Clubs will also be considered for village level service agreements as the last mile connectivity for maintenance tasks of new technology innovations such as bio-metric systems in schools and primary health centres, geo-tagging, micro-irrigation systems, rain guns, and borewell maintenance. This will not only provide local support and credibility but provide skills for enterprising youth. Admission process to higher education and training and Employment Agencies will be

encouraged to give adequate credit for such volunteering experience during recruitment.

Sports and cultural competitions between youth clubs with the best performing teams getting state support to exhibit their skills and culture outside the state will be sponsored. The State will support setting up youth magazines and youth newspapers to disseminate the latest news impacting youth and provide discussion fora for youth to discuss the problems they face and search for solutions through consensus.

Special youth centric programs will be organised at all levels on important days such as the National Youth Day (12 January; Swami Vivekananda's birthday), World Youth Skilling Day (15 July), World Youth Day (12 August) in addition to other important national days such as the Republic Day (26 January), Independence Day (15 August), Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday (2 October).

4.6. Health and Healthy Lifestyle

radiant, hale and healthy

Current Status

Health is the secret of youthfulness. A healthy body and a healthy mind are pre-requisites for success. The focus is to educate the youth on the best health practices to follow and provide necessary facilities for the youth to lead a healthy lifestyle. Motivating the youth to become and remain healthy is top priority. Productivity and happiness of the youth are contingent on the quality of the individual's health. A healthy lifestyle can be achieved through a proper understanding and management of diet, exercise, sleep, communicable and non-communicable diseases. Efficient delivery of health care services is also critical for the wellness of society to function productively.

Plan of Action

A healthy population needs: (i) Promotion of a healthy lifestyle among youth to combat non-communicable diseases attributable to lifestyle disorders such as obesity, cardio-vascular diseases, diabetes, stroke, chronic lung diseases, and cancer increasingly affecting younger adults, (ii) Sex education especially to girls and young women and make them more aware of options,(iii) Create awareness about dangers of drug abuse, nicotine abuse and alcohol abuse, (iv) Stress management counselling by colleges/companies, and (v) Government sponsored therapy for people suffering from depression, anti-social personality disorder, etc. in order to address the issue of mental health.

Policy imperatives for a healthy lifestyle include:

(i) Make yoga as 'health assurance' and as an integral part of life to promote wellness and mental health especially to fight non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, life-style diseases of other kind.

(ii) Conduct regular state-wide "De-addiction Campaigns" for a tobacco, alcohol and drugs free AP, and set up de-addiction centres for people suffering from substance abuse in collaboration with Community Service Organisations,

(iii) Create adequate healthcare access for individuals across the state, especially for pregnant and lactating mothers for a healthy and strong population,

(iv) Train a large pool of doctors, nurses and health workers through expansion of medical colleges and training institutes, so that public health schemes are better implemented by trained health personnel,

(v) Assure food and nutritional security to improve health of maternal, infant and adolescent population,

(vi) Select key medicinal inputs in the form of medicines as well as Health Aids to be made available to Pharma ATMs where Over the Counter medicine can be dispensed at State negotiated volume pricing,

(vii) Integrate disease and wellness management programs through compulsory health and nutrition checkups and counseling for school and college students and workers,

(viii) Involve youth to support Indradhanush Immunization program,

(ix) Promote cultivation and consumption of traditional foodgrains and vegetables for reducing consumption of high starch diets which trigger early onset of non-communicable diseases, and

(x) Encourage Sports and cultural engagement such as theatre to spread awareness of health issues.

4.7. Sports and Recreation

be the best, enjoy life

Current Status

Sports, recreation and adventure activities are essential components for the holistic growth and development of the youth in every society. These activities promote physical, mental and emotional growth and wellbeing. Above all, these activities nurture and promote good leadership qualities, hone a sense of unity and promote a healthy lifestyle in the youth. The youth can also pursue sports and adventure activities as a career. Physical literacy shall get equal importance to educational and financial literacy. This is done through the establishment of programs at the school and college levels, as well as at village, mandal, district and state levels to promote sports, recreation and adventure activities and an active lifestyle.

Plan of Action

Encouragement of sports among the handicapped, women and other neglected communities has significant dividends towards establishing Andhra Pradesh as sports haven for the youth; a model for the nation to follow. Tournaments, along with the necessary resources and financial aid, can serve as a platform to identify and nurture talented individuals into globally competitive athletes. Promotion of less popular sports too adds value to the young denizens of the state.

Policy directions for improving Sports and Recreation as a lifestyle of youth in Andhra Pradesh require:

(i) Affordable and accessible sports and recreation facilities for all youths at schools and educational institutions,
(ii) Sports grants for all youth clubs at village and ward levels,
(iii) Modern sports and recreational infrastructure at all levels and proper maintenance of the existing facilities,
(iv) Promotion of adventure and off beat sports at all levels,
(v) Promotion of independent programs and tournaments for physically handicapped youth and women, and
(vi) Sports scholarships at educational institutes in order to ensure holistic development, mainstream incorporation of athletic talent and the opportunity to continue with sports without compromising on academics.
(vii) To involve private partners in development of sports infrastructure, its maintenance and in conduct of sports events.

4.8. Social Values and Inclusion

one for all, all for one

Current Status

Andhra Pradesh is a state with diverse regions, culture, languages, religions, and social categories. A sense of harmony is imperative for a peaceful and dynamic society. Values such as compassion, kindness, sympathy and empathy are important for a harmonious society. Promoting integrity and instilling social values is essential for the youth. Striving for individual and collective excellence is important for social development. Interaction with youth from different backgrounds and exposure to various situations will help establish a cordial relationship between youth of different classes and age groups. Exchange programs with youth from other states and nations that have excelled in respective fields will help improve exposure, thresholds and benchmarks.

> ***"Good habits formed at youth make all the difference"***
> **- Aristotle**

Switzerland, which ranks 4th in the Global Youth Development Index, is high on social values. The COCON Swiss Children and Youth Survey found that social competences such as compassion, acceptance of responsibility and willingness to achieve are very well developed among young people in Switzerland; significant factors are a trusting relationship between parents and child as well as extra-curricular spaces of learning and experiences.

Plan of Action

Youth from all sections of society, especially those who are socially and economically marginalized, have to be given special attention. Education and stronger affirmative action for disadvantaged groups such as SC/ST/OBC, women and young girls, and

differently-abled persons will promote equity and inclusion. This will empower them and help them be active and engaged citizens of the state.

4.9. Community Service

responsive, caring

Current Status

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has initiated various innovative programs for achieving Sunrise Andhra Pradesh Vision 2029. These are excellent platform, for involving the community at large and the youth in particular in the grassroots development of the state, especially of the backward areas. Engagement in these initiatives will also help strengthen skills in communication, leadership, inter-personal relationships and develop a sense of moral responsibility and ownership.

Denmark, which ranks second on the Global Youth Development Index, is a good example of promoting volunteering by youth. From 2010, in Denmark youth volunteering is recognised through an official diploma.

Plan of Action

Opportunities to work or volunteer with National and International organizations are valuable avenues that can help them evolve as globally competitive and well - rounded individuals. A volunteer exchange platform to involve willing youth to participate in community development can be set up. Young women and men, especially the local youth, can be trained in disaster response activities as Andhra Pradesh is prone to natural disasters such as floods and cyclones. Voluntary work will be included as part of the school and college curriculum, providing academic credit and making it a requirement for admission to higher education and employment. A more conducive framework will be created to make employment in NGOs, think tanks, and welfare-oriented organisations more lucrative so that they attract talented youth and, in turn, deliver greater change.

Youth power will be tapped to organize programs in imparting tidiness in schools, colleges and public places and for making villages and wards 'open defecation free'. The youth can become the leading force in creating awareness on water conservation and construction of farm ponds and recharge structures and on planting and nurturing saplings.

4.10. Social Justice

equal opportunity, pro-active

Current Status

There are various forms of discrimination, stigma, and disadvantage which are currently faced by the youth due to their social and economic status, caste, religion and region. Education is the most powerful tool that can bring change and nurture important core values in the youth. This will help in eradicating illegal social practices such as dowry, child marriage, honor killing, and caste based discrimination, among others.

Plan of Action

Skill development, training facilities and initiatives serve as mandates that equip the youth with knowledge and the ability that they need to better the society they live in. This will empower the youth from the marginalized classes to voice their concerns against acts of exclusion and discrimination. Youth will be exposed and encouraged to participate in the creation of art, theatre, dance and creative writing in Telugu and other languages to use in the promotion of social justice and equity.

5.0 RESOURCE ALLOCATION

Adequate resources need to be allocated for the effective implementation of the Youth Policy. Resources are being identified by each department serving the youth population through the Youth Action Plans. The Youth Advancement Department will cover critical areas where initiatives of the Youth Policy are directly addressed.

As per broad estimates during the financial year (2015-16), out of the budget expenditure of Rs.22,230.12 crores, various departments spent Rs.7,344.28 crores (33.04 percent) of their plan budgets on the youth segment (Rs. 4,708 per capita). During the year (2016-17), out of the budget estimate of Rs. 25,649.97 crores, Rs. 9,191.78 crores (35.84%) was spent on the youth segment (Rs. 5,892 per capita). During the year 2017-18 out of Budget Estimates of Rs.69,732.45 crores, an amount of Rs.23,546.77 crores (33.80%) was spent on the youth segment (Rs.14,184.00 Per capita).

The budget estimate for the Sports and Youth Advancement Department for 2015-16 was Rs. 23.85 crores and the revised estimate was only Rs. 10.27 crores. For 2016-17 the budget for the Sports and Youth Services department was increased to Rs. 450.00 crores and during 2017-18 it was increased to Rs.977.00 crores and in 2018-19 it is increased to Rs. 1600.00 crores which is a dramatic increase. This substantial increase of budget allocation to youth component shows a radical departure from the past and a robust intent of the State to invest in its youth. This augurs well for vigorous implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Youth Policy Initiatives in the coming years. This is a wise investment for achieving the Sunrise Andhra Pradesh vision.

The State will leverage CSR funds from companies to fund programs under the Youth Policy. The focus however of the Youth Policy is not only about enhancing budget allocation, but through convergence of the various departmental programs to increase desirable outcomes and impacts.

6.0 THE WAY FORWARD

Institutional arrangements have been proposed for review and monitoring of all activities that come under the purview of the Youth Policy. The Youth Action Plan of each department will capture the youth related programs with identified key performance indicators. Youth related programs will be implemented by the respective departments and will be monitored by the departments in convergence with the Youth Advancement department. The outstanding achievers in each area should be recognized through public forums and be nominated progressively for next higher level of activity.

Grassroots level evaluation mechanism using objective criterion could be set up to minimize subjectivity. This will create greater enthusiasm and motivation to the Youth. Youth Awards will be instituted to promote and recognize excellence among youth in Social service and community development, Citizen centric initiatives at various levels (mandals, constituencies, districts, and state), Academics, Innovative use of technology, and Entrepreneurship. **S**pecialised institutions will be set up to bolster implementation of the youth policy initiatives (Annex 1).

CONCLUSION

The Andhra Pradesh Youth Policy will create a groundswell of enthusiasm and motivation, giving rise to a strong and prosperous generation of youth who are: (i) Skilled, dexterous, innovative and employable, (ii) Globally competitive students equipped with leadership skills, (iii) Responsible citizens imbued with a sense of community and social inclusion, (iv) Politically mature and constructively participative in politics and governance schemes, (v) Radiant personalities who are happy and healthy, and (vi) Capable of applying their diverse talents and abilities to be outstanding achievers.

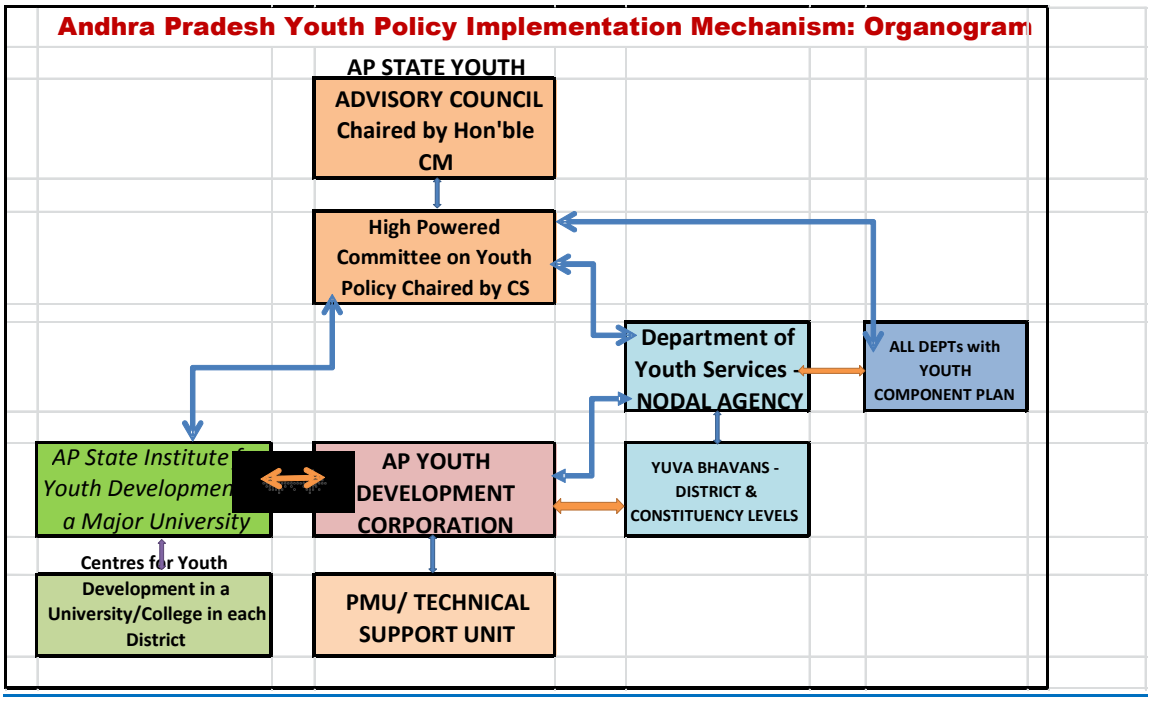
"Arise, awake and stop not till the goal is reached."

– Swami Vivekananda

Annex 1

ANDHRA PRADESH YOUTH POLICY

IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS



1.1 The Andhra Pradesh State Youth Advisory Council will be constituted to provide overall guidance on implementation of the Youth Policy. The Hon'ble Chief Minister will be the Chairperson of AP State Youth Advisory Council and the Hon'ble Minister for Youth Affairs will be the Vice Chairperson. The Secretary, Youth Advancement will be the Convener. Hon'ble Ministers of key departments dealing with youth affairs, and Secretaries of key departments, and representatives from various categories of youth who have achieved prominence in their fields will be members of the AP State Youth Advisory Council.

1.2 A High Powered Committee for Youth Policy Implementation will be appointed to review and monitor progress quarterly. The Chief Secretary will be the Chairperson and the Secretary, Youth Advancement will be the Vice Chairperson. Spl Commissioner, Youth Services will be the Convener. Representatives of all the key departments with youth component plans will be members of the high powered committee. The High Powered Committee will meet atleast once in two months.

1.3 The Department of Youth Advancement will be the nodal agency implementing all the programs and activities that come under the purview of Youth Policy. The Department will be restructured and strengthened to take forward the various programs and activities for youth development. The existing staff and new staff recruited to fill vacancies as well as enhance capacity will be given adequate and appropriate training to implement the activities with professional competence.

1.4 Andhra Pradesh Youth Development Corporation (APYDC) will be set up under the Companies Act (Sec. 25) to cater to the various youth empowerment and development activities. APYDC will act as a think tank on youth related ideas and initiatives. In collaboration with the Youth Advancement department, it will lead in youth policy implementation and coordinate the activities of the various departments with youth component plans. APYDC will review and monitor youth policy schemes as provided in the Annual Budget. It will liaise with other governments, bodies, agencies, and institutes at national and international levels. A.P. Youth Development Corporation will be located in Amaravati housed in Yuva Bhavan having all facilities for convening conferences and meetings.

1.5 Andhra Pradesh State Institute of Youth Development (APSIYD) will be established at a University as the state level centre for planning, capacity building, research, monitoring and evaluation, impact assessment, extension, networking and collaborations, documentation and dissemination on youth policy implementation. An endowment will be instituted at a University to engage an eminent academic or researcher with international experience of teaching, research and guidance. The endowment will include scholarships for doctoral studies on youth development issues. APSIYD will publish a journal (bi-monthly) to share news, views, cultural and artistic contributions from youth.

Globally, a best practice in this regard is the Permanent Observatory of Youth (OPJ) in Portugal, which is a program of research and studies at the Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon. OPJ aims at boosting the production, exchange and dissemination of scientific knowledge on the diversity of realities in the youth field in Portugal and in the world.

1.6 Yuva Bhavans (Youth Empowerment Centres)

Yuva Bhavans will be set up at every district headquarters with buildings and infrastructure to facilitate activities to empower the youth of that region.
The objectives of Yuva Bhavans are to:

- Create a youth owned environment and provide facilities to enable youth to grow and participate in growth.
- Increase productive capacity of youth, provide broad-based opportunities for learning, training, entertainment, appreciating culture and connectivity with society
- Improve knowledge and skills and inculcate positive attitude. Act as a hub to get youth and society members including government officers, elected stalwarts and seniors of society who are working for youth empowerment, serve as a launchpad for future leaders to emerge in all spheres of life.

Facilities at the Yuva Bhavans will include buildings with several rooms powered by solar energy. It will serve as a model for environmentally friendly building with lot of ventilation. Yuva Bhavans are the nodal points for the Youth Services to be delivered and are keys to the success of all government programs and services being offered to youth.

Annex 2

Youth Development Index In Top 10 Countries and India

Country	YDI RANK	YDI	HDI	HDI RANK	GINI	GDP/ Capita (USD)	STRONGEST DOMAINS (Rank)	
GERMANY	1	0.80	0.920	6	30.63	47,627	Employment & Opportunity (2)	Political participation (1)
DENMARK	2	0.77	0.901	10	26.88	60,634	Education (4)	Employment & Opportunity (4)
AUSTRALIA	3	0.86	0.938	2	34.01	67,458	Civic Participation (3)	Employment & Opportunity (12)
SWITZERLAND	4	0.80	0.913	3	32.35	84,815	Employment & Opportunity (8)	Education (16)
UNITED KINGDOM	5	0.77	0.875	14	38.04	45,603	Political Participation (4)	Education (24)
NETHERLANDS	6	0.80	0.921	4	28.87	51,590	Education (1)	Employment & Opportunity (1)
AUSTRIA	7	0.77	0.895	2	30.04	51,127	Employment & Opportunity (6)	Political Participation

								(22)
LUXEMBOURG	**8**	**--**	**0.875**	**21**	**--**	**110, 697**	**Employment & Opportunity (13)**	**Education (21)**
PORTUGAL	**9**	**0.72**	**0.816**	**41**	**--**	**22,081**	**Employment & Opportunity (17)**	**Education (22)**
JAPAN	**10**	**0.79**	**0.912**	**17**	**32.11**	**38,634**	**Employment & Opportunity (3)**	**Education (7)**
INDIA	**133**	**0.58**	**0.554**	**135**	**33.60**	**1,631**	**Political Participation (54)**	**Education (116)**

Source: Commonwealth Secretariat 2016. ***Global Youth Development Index and Report 2016***

Annex 3

Lessons from Study of Top Three Indian States Implementing Youth Policy

STATE	SALIENT FEATURES	Learnings
KARNATAKA YOUTH POLICY DEVELOPED THROUGH AN YEAR LONG CONSULTATIVE PROCESS IN 2012. Government has adopted it in 2015.	▪ Roll out youth policy initiatives in a systematic prioritized fashion – to have regular engagement of youth and visibility ▪ Categorized policy initiatives as short term, medium term and long term for systematic roll out of programs and results based monitoring ▪ YUVA SPANDANA PROGRAM anchored by NIMHANS is maturing. Training modules are well developed.	▪ Proposal to set up a Youth Development Corporation under active consideration ▪ NIMHANS is willing to share the expertise – in collaboration with a State Level Partner.
ODISHA YOUTH POLICY, 2013. 72 items in 22 departments identified as Youth Policy Initiatives; 13 as priority areas for Youth Policy focus.	▪ Involvement of UNFPA in formulation and implementation of youth policy has given greater credibility and scope for inter-state exchange and cross learning ▪ A Technical Support Unit with 5 subject specialists (partially supported by UNFPA) has enhanced the capacity for implementation monitoring	▪ Association with a UN agency would enhance effectiveness ▪ A Project Management Unit with Subject Experts is needed for Monitoring and Evaluation of Youth Policy implementation

KERALA STATE YOUTH POLICY ADOPTED IN 2011. Kerala State Youth Commission, a quasi-judicial institution, set up in 2014 functions as a protector of their rights	▪ Kerala State Youth Commission, evolves and implements programs for educating and empowering the youths. ▪ The Kerala State Youth Welfare Board set up in 2002, conducts Keralotsavam for the youth who have no proper platform to present their cultural and physical talents. ▪ Kudumbasree program has empowered over 41 lakh women (most of them in the youth age category)	▪ Keralotsavam is well organised. ▪ Kudumbasree program provides many lessons in women empowerment.

Annex 4

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Annex 5

AP POPULATION OF YOUTH IN 2011 AND PROJECTED IN 2018

(Based on Census of India 2011)

Annex Table 1. AP Population of Youth in 2011 and Projected in 2016 (Based on Census of India 2011)

Youth Age Group	Total	Total	Total	Rural	Rural	Rural	Urban	Urban	Urban
Age	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
18	1085313	555160	530153	765848	397903	367945	319465	157257	162208
19	884911	446126	438785	607923	313066	294857	276988	133060	143928
20	1268979	605175	663804	908633	440474	468159	360346	164701	195645
21	799878	409681	390197	538777	284020	254757	261101	125661	135440
22	948261	478162	470099	659503	340829	318674	288758	137333	151425
23	828523	426980	401543	562449	296762	265687	266074	130218	135856
24	862086	428783	433303	586817	296630	290187	275269	132153	143116
25	1323517	630866	692651	947768	456621	491147	375749	174245	201504
26	844437	419272	425165	575386	288705	286681	269051	130567	138484
27	716356	364919	351437	475132	244605	230527	241224	120314	120910
28	940790	449082	491708	647578	308827	338751	293212	140255	152957
29	660893	327155	333738	439339	216672	222667	221554	110483	111071
30	1440160	713247	726913	1036773	513023	523750	403387	200224	203163
31	547408	280979	266429	356838	183337	173501	190570	97642	92928
32	721572	360395	361177	497592	247565	250027	223980	112830	111150
33	515736	260621	255115	341023	172477	168546	174713	88144	86569
34	605313	299936	305377	409561	201930	207631	195752	98006	97746
18-34	**14,994,133**	**7,456,539**	**7,537,594**	**10,356,940**	**5,203,446**	**5,153,494**	**4,637,193**	**2,253,093**	**2,384,100**
AP Population of all ages in 2011	**49,386,799**	**24,738,068**	**24,648,731**	**34,776,389**	**174,45,803**	**17,330,586**	**14,610,410**	**7,292,265**	**7,318,145**
% of youth	***30.36***	***30.14***	***30.58***	***29.78***	***29.83***	***29.74***	***31.74***	***30.90***	***32.58***
AP population of all ages in 2016 (projected)	**51,757,365**	**25,925,495**	**25,831,870**	**36,445,656**	**18,283,202**	**18,162,454**	**15,311,710**	**7,642,294**	**7,669,416**
Youth in AP in 2016 (projected)*	**15,682,402**	**7,905,514**	**7,776,888**	**10,848,403**	**5,536,111**	**5,312,292**	**4,833,999**	**2,369,403**	**2,464,596**

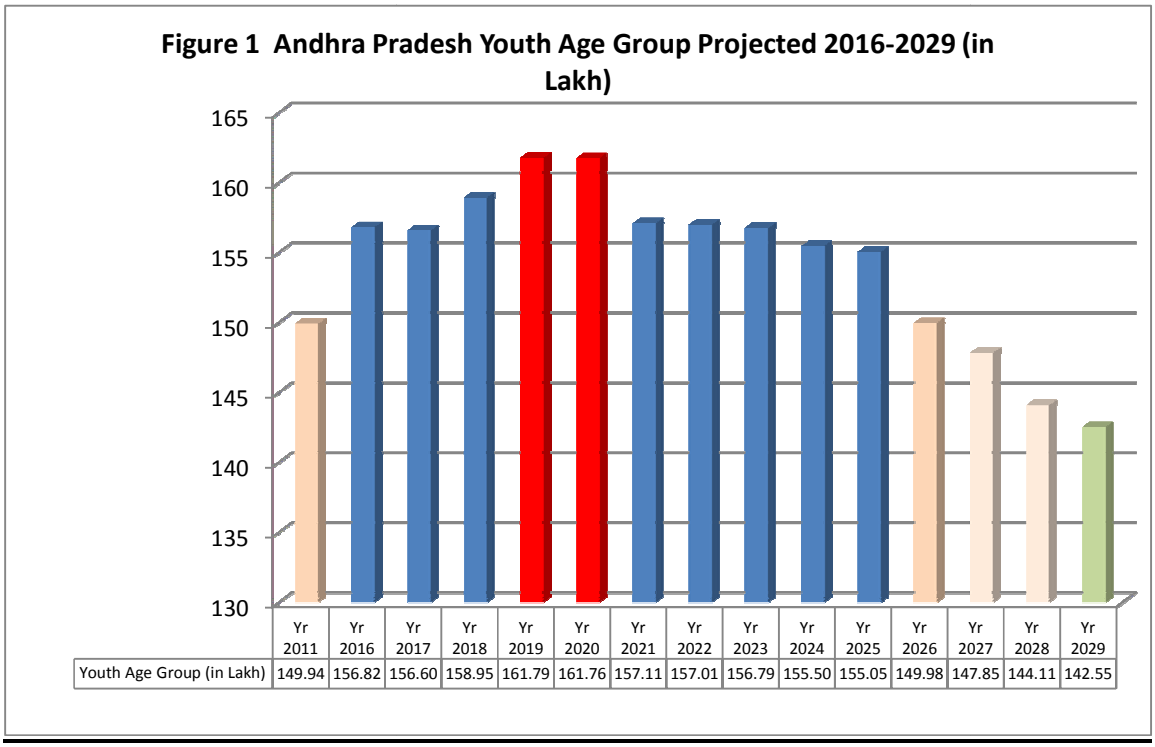
**Without any attrition*

Annex 6

ANDHRA PRADESH POPULATION:

YOUTH AGE GROUP PROJECTED FROM 2016-2029

(Based on Census of India 2011, assuming no attrition in the age-group)



	Yr 2011	Yr 2016	Yr 2017	Yr 2018	Yr 2019	Yr 2020	Yr 2021	Yr 2022	Yr 2023	Yr 2024	Yr 2025	Yr 2026	Yr 2027	Yr 2028	Yr 2029
Youth Age Group (in Lakh)	149.94	156.82	156.60	158.95	161.79	161.76	157.11	157.01	156.79	155.50	155.05	149.98	147.85	144.11	142.55

Annex 7

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON YOUTH COMPONENT BY KEY DEPARTMENTS

Annex Table 2 Statement of amount provided for expenditure on schemes included in the Plan Budget (Rs. in crore)

MH	Major Head	BE 2015-16	RE 2015-16	BE 2016-17	BE 2017-18	YCQ (%)*	RE 2015-16	BE 2016-17	BE 2017-18
2204	Sports and Youth Services	23.85	10.27	450.00	1005.19	50	5.14	225.00	502.595
2203	Technical Education	146.28	163.23	71.40	765.00	50	81.62	35.70	382.5
2225	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities	4,827.62	3,202.73	6,962.56	11361.52	50	1,601.37	3,481.28	5680.76
2210	Medical and Public Health	76.95	101.30	982.43	7020.64	30	30.39	294.73	2106.192
2217	Urban Development	1,102.40	353.23	1,171.66	5207.45	30	105.97	351.50	1562.235
2230	Labour and Employment	63.33	80.12	43.20	468.80	30	24.04	12.96	140.64
2202	General Education	2,261.01	1,922.23	2,317.52	20384.72	30	576.67	695.26	6115.416
2205	Art and Culture	21.36	24.65	28.27	78.27	30	7.40	8.48	23.481
2235	Social Security and Welfare	5,568.11	9,785.89	5,545.37	1789.46	30	2,935.77	1,663.61	536.838
2236	Nutrition	711.05	821.10	855.58	0.00	30	246.33	256.67	0
2402	Soil and Water Conservation	5.36	2.05	12.78	0.00	30	0.62	3.83	0
2501	Special Programs for Rural Development	3,268.46	5,034.85	5,771.60	19565.44	30	1,510.46	1,731.48	5869.632
2515	Other Rural Development Programs	333.45	681.82	1,104.55	0.00	30	204.55	331.37	0
2851	Village and Small Industries	98.49	46.65	333.05	2085.96	30	14.00	99.92	625.788
	TOTAL	**18,507.72**	**22,230.12**	**25,649.97**	**69732.45**		**7,344.28**	**9,191.78**	**23546.077**
	Per capita expenditure on youth						**4,707.87**	**5,892.17**	**14184.00**

*Youth Component Quotient (YCQ) has been calculated as follows: Where the allocation is directly for youth welfare it is taken at 50% and where the benefits are universal, the benefits to youth are equal to their population size (30%).

Source: Government of Andhra Pradesh, *Annual Plan 2016-7, Volume – VII/1 APPENDIX – III*. 2016.

Annex 8

Number of Unemployed youth as per Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh

Annex Table 8: Number of Unemployed youth as per Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh

Sl	Name of the District	Population of Youth between 18-35 Years	18-24 Yrs.	25-29 Yrs.	30-34 Yrs.	35-39 Yrs.	Total
1	Srikakulam	946,089	25,597	13,240	7,487	9,344	55,668
2	Vizianagaram	820,565	18,660	14,836	10,722	7,558	51,776
3	Visakhapatnam	604,844	51,080	43,923	23,691	16,425	135,119
4	East Godavari	1,803,042	22,988	19,337	12,925	8,819	64,069
5	West Godavari	1,377,938	25,487	22,574	15,292	9,466	72,819
6	Krishna	1,581,089	25,904	17,730	11,373	8,971	63,978
7	Guntur	1,710,734	27,047	16,237	4,118	4,066	51,468
8	Prakasam	1,189,106	10,961	10,290	6,643	5,323	33,217
9	Nellore	1,038,128	7,902	7,737	11,412	12,510	39,561
10	Chittoor	1,460,922	21,300	18,718	12,263	12,266	64,547
11	Kadapa	1,008,864	23,148	21,701	14,467	13,022	72,338
12	Kurnool	1,416,310	28,588	25,908	17,882	16,962	89,340
13	Anantapur	1,428,401	25,685	12,900	8,093	5,429	52,107
	Total	**16,386,032**	**314,347**	**245,131**	**156,368**	**130,161**	**846,007**
	Percentage of youth		**4.37**				

Annex 9

Educated Unemployed Youth (Prajasadhikarlka Survey)							
Age between 15-35 Years							
qualification	SC	ST	BC	Others	Disability < 40	Disability > 40	Total
SSC(10)	121,933	29,112	316,845	155,908	3	1,583	625,384
Intermediate	206,820	51,357	508,197	276,462	1	2,441	1,045,278
ITI, Diploma and Polytechnique	56,417	12,001	146,875	70,153	-	4,024	289,470
Graduate	193,680	40,769	561,554	403,921	1	3,026	1,202,951
Post Graduate and above	32,459	5,089	87,352	81,728	-	604	207,232
Total	611,309	138,328	1,630,561	988,172	5	11,678	3,370,315
Age between 15-40 Years							
qualification	SC	ST	BC	Others	Disability < 40	Disability > 40	Total
SSC(10)	122,621	29,293	318,941	157,422	4	1,615	629,896
Intermediate	207,186	51,442	508,972	277,057	1	2,458	1,047,116
ITI, Diploma and Polytechnique	56,585	12,053	147,188	70,383	-	4,073	290,282
Graduate	194,397	40,936	563,297	405,367	1	3,063	1,207,061
Post Graduate and above	32,971	5,173	88,199	82,606	-	614	209,563
Total	613,760	138,897	1,626,597	992,835	6	11,823	3,383,918

L.V.SUBRAHMANYAM
SPECIAL CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT